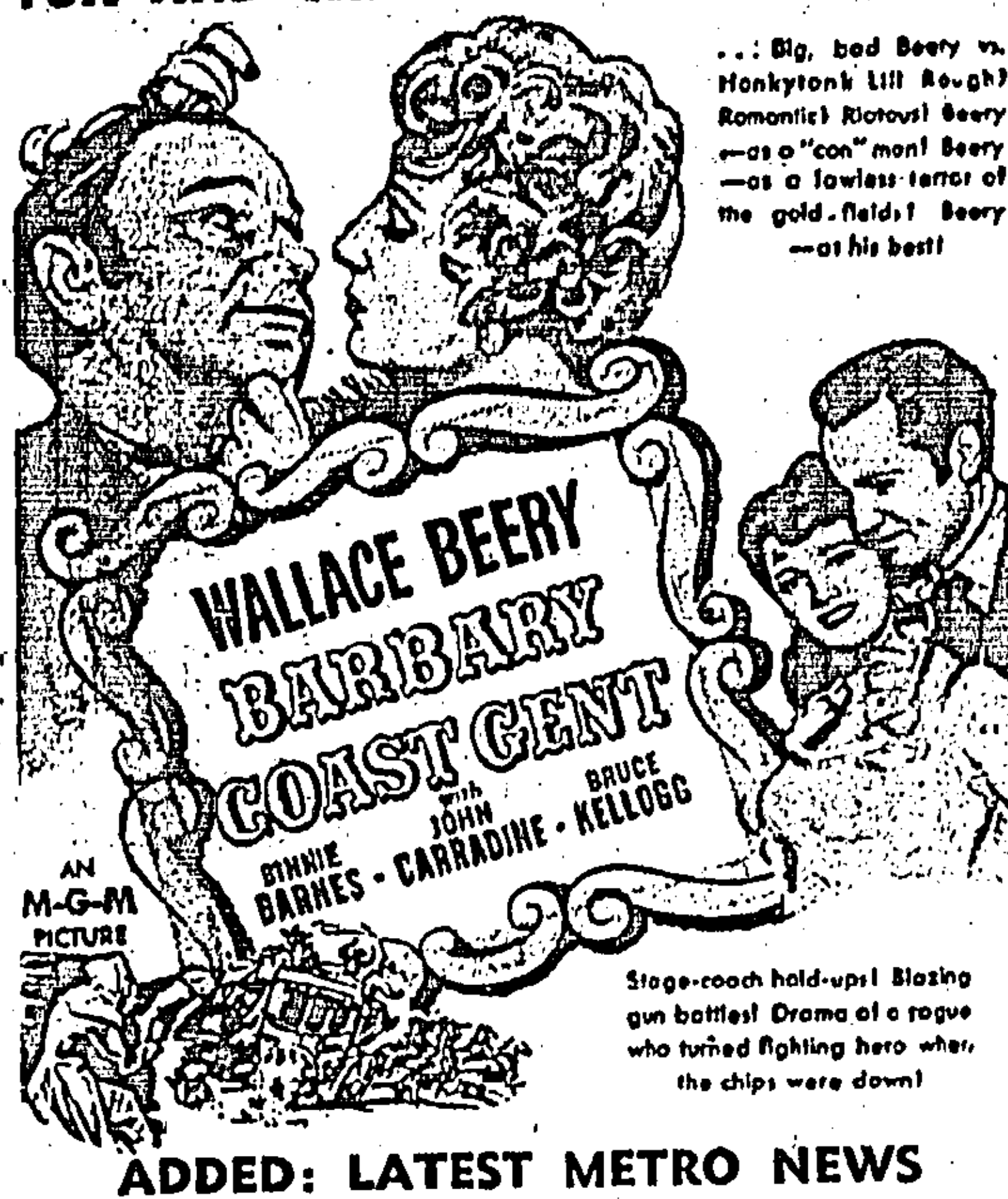
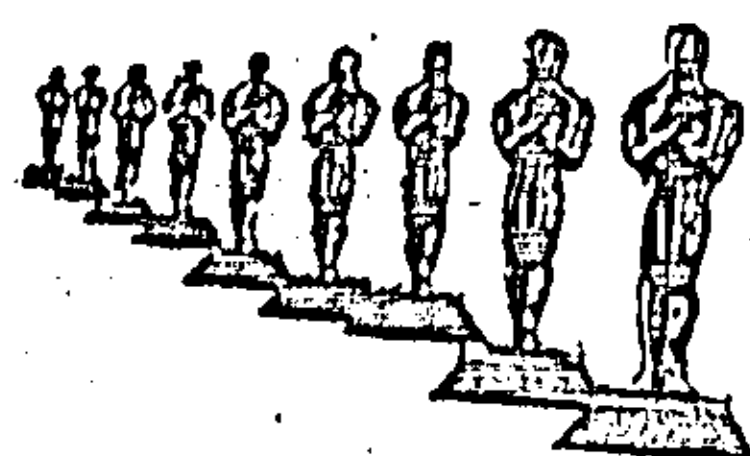


SHOWING TO-DAY **LINKS** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

FUN AND THRILLS IN BEERY'S BEST!



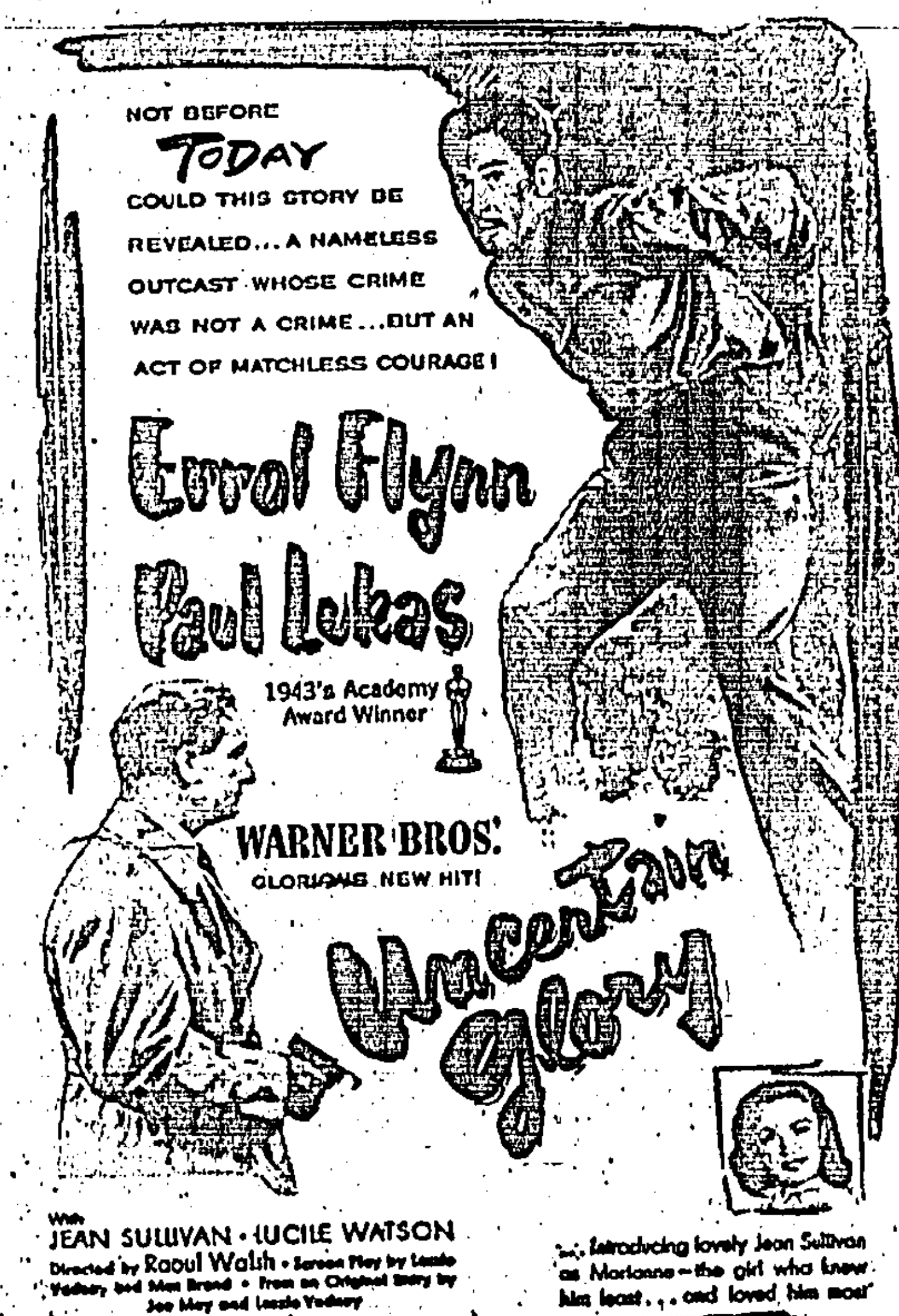
SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY SPECIAL TIMES: 11.30, a.m., 2.30, 5.30 & 9.00 p.m.



WINNER OF NINE ACADEMY AWARDS!

NEXT CHANGE "CENTENNIAL SUMMER" IN TECHNICOLOR Jeanne Crain • Cornel Wilde Linda Darnell

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL DAILY AT 2³⁰ 5¹⁵ 7²⁰ & 9³⁰ P.M. SHOWING TO-DAY



TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. DON'T MISS THIS miss in her first gladden hit! she's sweet fifteen and star-bounded for sure! Glorious voiced star GLORIA WARREN in "ALWAYS in MY HEART" with Kay Francis • Walter Huston TO-MORROW ONE DAY ONLY Gary COOPER in Greatest Spectacle "The LIVES of a BENGALLANCER" A Paramount Best Picture

GENEVA TODAY

NOW that Mr Trygve Lie has formally announced that the former headquarters of the League of Nations is to fill the secondary, but important, role of European Office of the United Nations, Geneva has returned to some extent to its glory of the thirties.

Mr Lie's plan seems to be mainly to concentrate United Nations economic and technical work at the European Office. Within the last few months there have met, and in some cases are still meeting, such bodies as the Economic Commission for Europe, the Preparatory Commission on International Trade and Full Employment, a conference of Experts on Passports and Frontier Formalities, and the Preparatory Committee of the International Refugee Organisation. The International Labour Organisation has had a conference of coal-producing countries, as well as its annual International Labour Conference in Geneva for the first time since before the war.

Consequently the city's hotels have been once more filled with delegates. Not, it is true, the Briand, the Titulescu, or the Cecil of the League of Nations days. The type of delegates attracted by the work being done at Geneva now is drawn more from the Schools of Economics and the Boards of Trade of the world than from the Foreign Offices and Embassies.

So far as Geneva is concerned, the hoteliers, and especially their staffs, seem to welcome this influx. And not only from a business point of view; there is an evident pleasure and pride in the preservation of the tradition of Geneva as an international city.

CHICKEN AND EGG

THE offices in the splendid League of Nations Palace in the Parc Ariana are once more occupied by international civil servants, many of them recruited in great haste, for Mr Lie has a constant chicken-and-egg problem—which comes first, the convening of badly needed international conferences, or the recruiting of the staffs required to organise them?

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has many problems which did not bother his predecessor at the League of Nations, and not the least of his preoccupations is the fact that he is busy recruiting not the first, but the second international civil service. And nowhere is this difficulty more clearly thrown into relief than in Geneva, where the very buildings in which the officials work are steeped in the traditions of the League.

In his recruitment for the Geneva conferences Mr Lie had to throw young and old together, and there is a natural but dangerous tendency for the latter to look back nostalgically on the "good old League days", while the former, clearly rather bewildered by their first incursions into what is a highly developed technique, seem determined that at all costs no old League methods shall blight the purity of the new United Nations systems.

The problem exists to some extent at Lake Success; it is more apparent at the former home of the League of Nations, and it will have to be solved on both sides of the Atlantic if the essential machinery for international co-operation is to run smoothly.

It was inevitable that in the immediate postwar years the former members of the League of Nations should form the most readily available nucleus of the new international civil service. When the Preparatory Commission and, later, the First General Assembly of the United Nations, met in London, it was mainly former officials of the League, begged or borrowed from their wartime jobs, who made the machinery work. Many of them went to New York when the United

By SYDNEY REDWOOD

The former home of the League of Nations assumes now importance as the European headquarters of the United Nations. During this summer, many international conferences have been held in Geneva, and the city is destined to play an increasingly bigger role in the future.

Nations headquarters were established there; but soon conditions at the new site changed. Rapid local recruitment produced a situation in which, at the last General Assembly, there were almost 3,000 members of the Secretariat at Lake Success.

When the League of Nations Palace at Geneva was built it was designed for a staff of 600. So it is clear that those former Geneva officials who are with the United Nations must now be in a minority, and a very small minority. Some of them have now returned to Geneva, partly for old times' sake, partly because they prefer the European to the American way of life, partly because their qualifications are needed there. They are nearly 10 years older than when they left there; some of them, through an excess of "looking back," have endowed Geneva and the League with a romance and a glamour that they never possessed; some of them sigh vainly for the good old days.

But all of them claim, and with some justice, that if the League of Nations "failed" in anything it certainly did not fail in the technical efficiency of its staff. The League Secretariat evolved techniques of administration and conference organisation with which the new methods of Lake Success compare unfavourably.

OLD AND YOUNG

So there is disappointment and disillusionment that this experience and knowledge should be discarded, or so it seems, simply for the sake of change; and the situation is not helped by the anxiety with which the newcomers sweep clean, with all the determination appropriate to new brooms. There is nothing more infuriating to the young than the sweet superiority of age and experience, and nothing more aggravating to the old than the ignoring of such hard-won experience by those who follow them.

Senior officials of the United Nations are very conscious of this underlying rivalry, which exists mainly in the middle ranks. They realise that the existence of two schools of thought, whose slogans are either "it must be right because it was done this way in the League," or "it must be wrong because it was done that way in the League," can only do harm to the immediate work of the United Nations. The success of international meetings depends on the efficiency, co-operation, and loyalty of the officials who organise them.

It is expected that the European Office will develop mainly, but not entirely, as an outpost of the Economic and Social Council.

Where precisely the International Labour Organisation fits into the picture remains to be seen. The

I.L.O., deriving its authority and constitution from Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, had a special position vis-à-vis the League of Nations.

It is true that the I.L.O. depended on the League for its budget; but in other respects it exercised almost complete autonomy in the sphere of social, industrial and labour affairs, based on its system of tripartite representation by governments, employers, and workers. This autonomy enables the I.L.O. to survive the war and the liquidation of the League of Nations, to emerge as a specialised agency with defined relations with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

But there is already discernible an overlapping of functions. The situation is not made easier by the fact that although the main body of the I.L.O.'s staff is now in Geneva, there remains a considerable staff in Montreal, where the organisation had its wartime headquarters, and an office has had to be opened at Lake Success, where the liaison necessary between the three points can be maintained.

I.L.O. officials anticipate that, in due course, when the permanent headquarters of the U.N. are completed, what is now the Secretariat of the I.L.O. will be absorbed as a department of social affairs at Lake Success, thus bringing its work into closer relationship with the Economic and Social Council.

RADIO STATION

THE new Information Centre of the United Nations has a future which is more clearly to be foreseen, and here almost as wide as those of the European centre. Present plans provide for a series of such information centres. They will all work directly under the Assistant Secretary-General for Information at Lake Success, Mr Benjamin Cohen.

For a variety of reasons, however, Geneva will have a special importance. One of these is the transfer of the former League of Nations radio-transmitting station to the United Nations. Although radio has been able to hear the proceedings at Lake Success at their firesides, these radio transmissions have been over systems made available to the United Nations.

Control of the only United Nations radio station is one of the reasons for the special importance of the Geneva Information Centre. Another is the fact that, as the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva will be the scene of sufficient United Nations activity to make it worth while for newspapers to maintain permanent correspondents there, corresponding to the important international affairs. This is an important consideration for many European editors. It was one of the arguments against the proposal to establish the Headquarters of the United Nations in the United States that newspapers might find it difficult, indeed impossible, to maintain correspondents across the Atlantic.

The great network of organisations and agencies which help to build up the structure of the rapidly developing United Nations clearly calls for some central information service, not only at the Headquarters of the United Nations, where their functions and purposes are perhaps best understood, but at central points such as Geneva, where to many they are represented by groups of initials to which few can rapidly and accurately attach a name.

MANY INITIALS

MOST of these organisations have a liaison representative in the Geneva building, and the caller who strays into one corridor finds himself in a bewildering of initialled doors bearing such initials as UNRRA, WHO, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IRO, ECO, UNESCO, and so on. Generally each of these organisations has its own public relations service at its own headquarters, but the purpose of these services is to explain the achievements of their respective organisations.

Reference was made earlier to the problem of which comes first—the conference or the staff to work it, and here the Secretary-General has met with difficulties which to some extent are peculiar to the immediate postwar years. The official needed for an international civil service must possess many of the qualities which go to make up the finest type of national civil servant to help in the national struggle towards recovery. And, as is natural, many men and women are reluctant to leave their national service until their country's needs are met. Between the reluctance of governments to release,

and the reluctance of individuals to be released, Mr Trygve Lie has met with extraordinary difficulties in his search for recruits.

There are other practical difficulties peculiar to the postwar years which are encountered even in a country like Switzerland, which has suffered so little from the impact of war.

International conferences need housing not only so that they can meet, but so that they can eat and sleep. The accredited representatives of the United Kingdom Government to the Conference on International Trade and Full Employment number over 200. Over 200 hotel beds have had to be provided for that one delegation alone, and Geneva, like many another city, is short of hotel and other accommodation.

The International Red Cross, which expanded greatly during the war to handle the tremendous problems of a world war, took over several Geneva hotels, and although these, or most of them, have now been released they are not yet fit for occupation. Many French families went over the frontier, took apartments in Geneva, and so far show little sign of returning to their native land.

100 MILES TO WORK

THE consequence of this is felt mainly by the members of the Secretariat, who are faced with the impossibility of finding homes for themselves and their families; but the hotel situation has confronted delegates and the United Nations with a serious problem indeed.

Many delegates with experience at the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success of travelling some times 100 miles a day to and from their work are beginning to feel that becoming too nomadic for their tastes. Some of them feel that however eager the world may be for the fruits of their labours, the world is singularly ill-equipped to provide them with satisfactory working conditions, that the wisest course may be to hasten slowly, and that planning should come before international conferences as well as after them.

To that extent the pattern which is emerging in Geneva would seem to be progress in the right direction.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

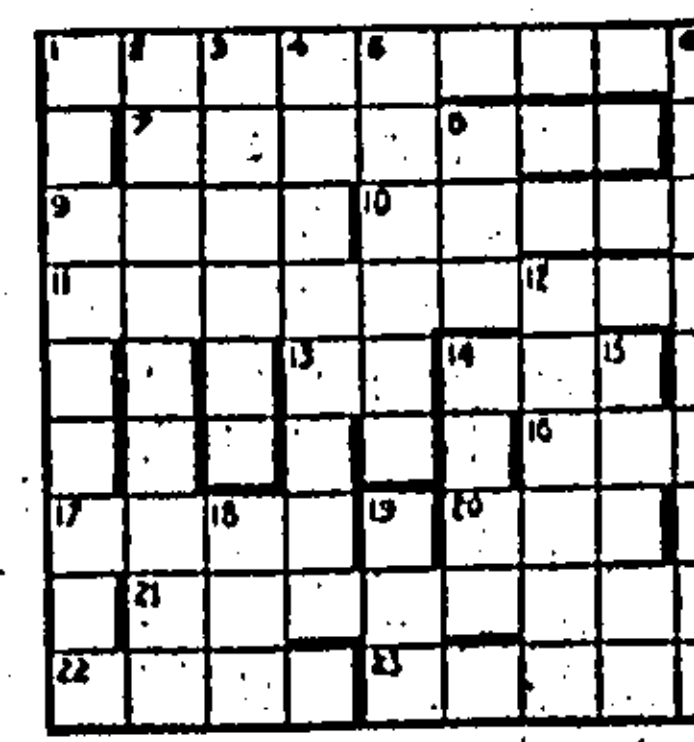
WHEN I was Provost's Auditor to the Scottish Council of Industry we started a scheme for Cat Clinics where people could leave their cats to be looked after by cat guardians.

It didn't work, because the cats made such a fuss about the cat food, bedding, recreation and so on, I got that our scheme has been brought up again by the Hotel and Boarding House Association, of which I was secretary in 1938. In return for crockery, landladies and hotel managers are offering to house cats in cat-houses. So Tibb's holiday may depend on some proprietor taking a fancy to a completely useless little howl-labelled souvenir of Bobbicombe-on-Sea of which I was Mayor in 1934.

Interlude

Prodnoise: I find it difficult to understand exactly what all this is about. Myself: That is because you are looking for some hidden meaning in it. Anyhow, think how difficult it must be to find it to understand. You only read it. I have to write it. Prodnoise: But does that paragraph about the cat scheme mean anything in particular? Myself: Possibly. I doubt it. Prodnoise: I must read it again.

CROSSWORD



1. Remember! (10)
2. A cat from the gallery. (7)
3. A sure thing. (4)
4. It's an imposition. (10)
5. One way to make a touch near. (6)
6. Surrounds it to stop. (2)
7. Just a little pat. (3)
8. This part is ripe in growth. (3)
9. Not a for a change. (4)
10. They sat differently in the Force. (3)
11. His job is to steer. (10)
12. Fingers. (4)
13. Hurts like a grove. (5)
14. Down
15. Bring to agreement. (9)
16. It seems to be a pressing necessity. (9)
17. A circular building for the ex-habitants of Geneva. (10)
18. Sound in doctrine. (8)
19. The French movable shooter. (9)
20. May be a remedy but certainly not the best for the intended. (10)
21. This fame is an evil reputation. (3)
22. May be an irritable person, or just a deposit formed from waste. (10)
23. Foundation. (10)
24. One of ten. (10)
25. Residue. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Remember! (10) 2. A cat from the gallery. (7) 3. A sure thing. (4) 4. It's an imposition. (10) 5. One way to make a touch near. (6) 6. Surrounds it to stop. (2) 7. Just a little pat. (3) 8. This part is ripe in growth. (3) 9. Not a for a change. (4) 10. They sat differently in the Force. (3) 11. His job is to steer. (10) 12. Fingers. (4) 13. Hurts like a grove. (5) 14. Down

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



FACTS

Pasturisation is a process named for Louis Pasteur, French scientist, by which milk is heated to not lower than 142 degrees for not less than 30 minutes, and then promptly cooled to 50 degrees or lower to destroy any harmful bacteria that may be present, without affecting flavour and food value.

Captive chimpanzees, given sticks or poles, soon devise a crude form of polo vaulting.

Abraham Lincoln once patented a device for "buoying vessels over shoals."

Peach trees were cultivated by Chinese farmers and written about by their poets 2,000 years before they were grown in the West.

Russia has the largest peat resources in the world with 65,000 square miles. Canada is second with about 37,000 square miles.

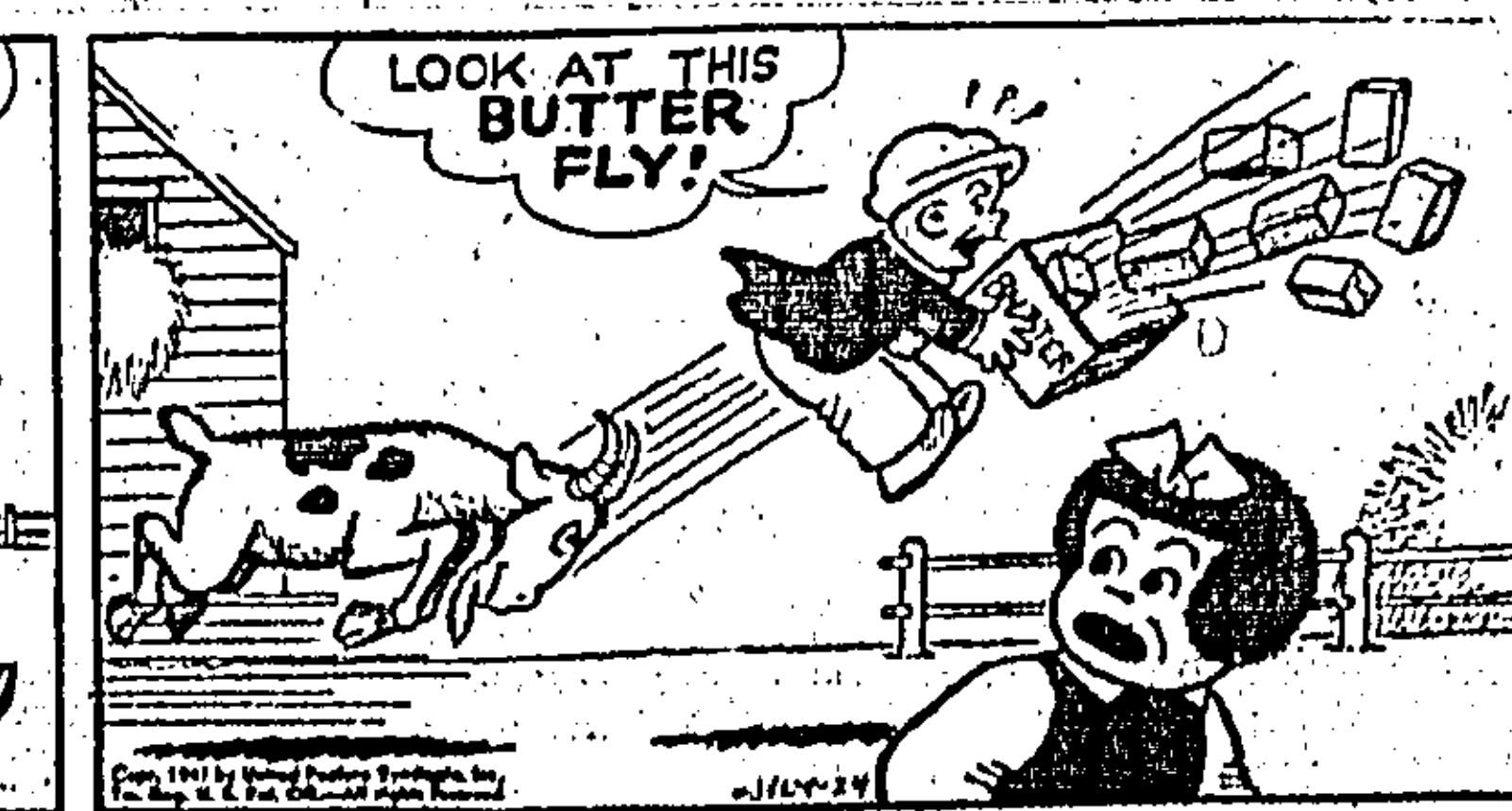
The Republic of San Marino has an area of only 36 square miles.

An automatic flight recorder has been perfected which can detect possible dangerous aeroplane or pilot tendencies before they lead to accidents.

Children are the most frequent victims of fire, with children under five accounting for 20 percent of all fire fatalities.

In the United States 900 radio broadcasting stations daily serve more than 50,000,000 receiving sets.

NANCY Goat-Propelled



When You Feel Tired and Restless Ask For

ELLIOTTS TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Joan Caulfield for Lois Leeds.

Make your neck as lovely as possible—it adds to your Glamour!

NECKLINES!

The deep plunging necklines show up neglected throats. Throats have been covered up too long and now that they are out in the open again you are going to have to work on your throat. The throat shows age and neglect almost at once.

The most important thing is to stimulate circulation. Use a stimulating cream which, when applied, gives that tingling sensation which is the sign of stimulated circulation.

After the cream is removed use an astringent lotion. Pour a little into a deep bowl and ice it. Pat the cold astringent on the throat with a cotton pad. Pat from the side-centre of the throat, round and round. Concentrate on that little "jump" on the back of your neck. Then, with the astringent-saturated pad, mould and press firmly along the contour from the point of the chin to just below the back of the ear.

The next thing to do is to improve the skin texture by using the richest, most nourishing cream that you can obtain. Apply from the base of the throat upwards, in nice, smooth sweeping strokes. Now pat it in with your fingertips. Next, run your fingers and mould the throat. Leave the cream on all night if you can, loosely wrapping the throat with a piece of old, soft linen.

In the morning spray your throat with cold, COLD water. Then, after cleansing, be sure to use a powder foundation on your throat. And powder, always, so that your face and throat will match!

BEAUTY QUIZ

Do you cling to high, covered-up necklines when you know that the deep, open neckline is newer and more attractive?

Will you follow my plan of throat care? If you do you will improve your throat.

Will you try to buy materials that are soft and flattering next to your throat?

Do you just powder your face and never your throat?

Will you try wearing a three-strand necklace of pearls in complexion tones? They look lovely on the skin.

ONE-DISH MEAL

One-dish meals are popular. They are easy to prepare, they are tasty, and, if properly planned, supply all the food elements your family needs. An American resident contributes this recipe for "Yankee Slumgullion," a meal-in-itself dish which can do for all occasions. Here are the ingredients, to serve six to eight persons:

- 1 pound minced beef
- 2 cups dry macaroni
- 1 cup finely tomatoes
- 2 large onions
- 2 green peppers
- 2 carrots
- 1 tablespoon shortening

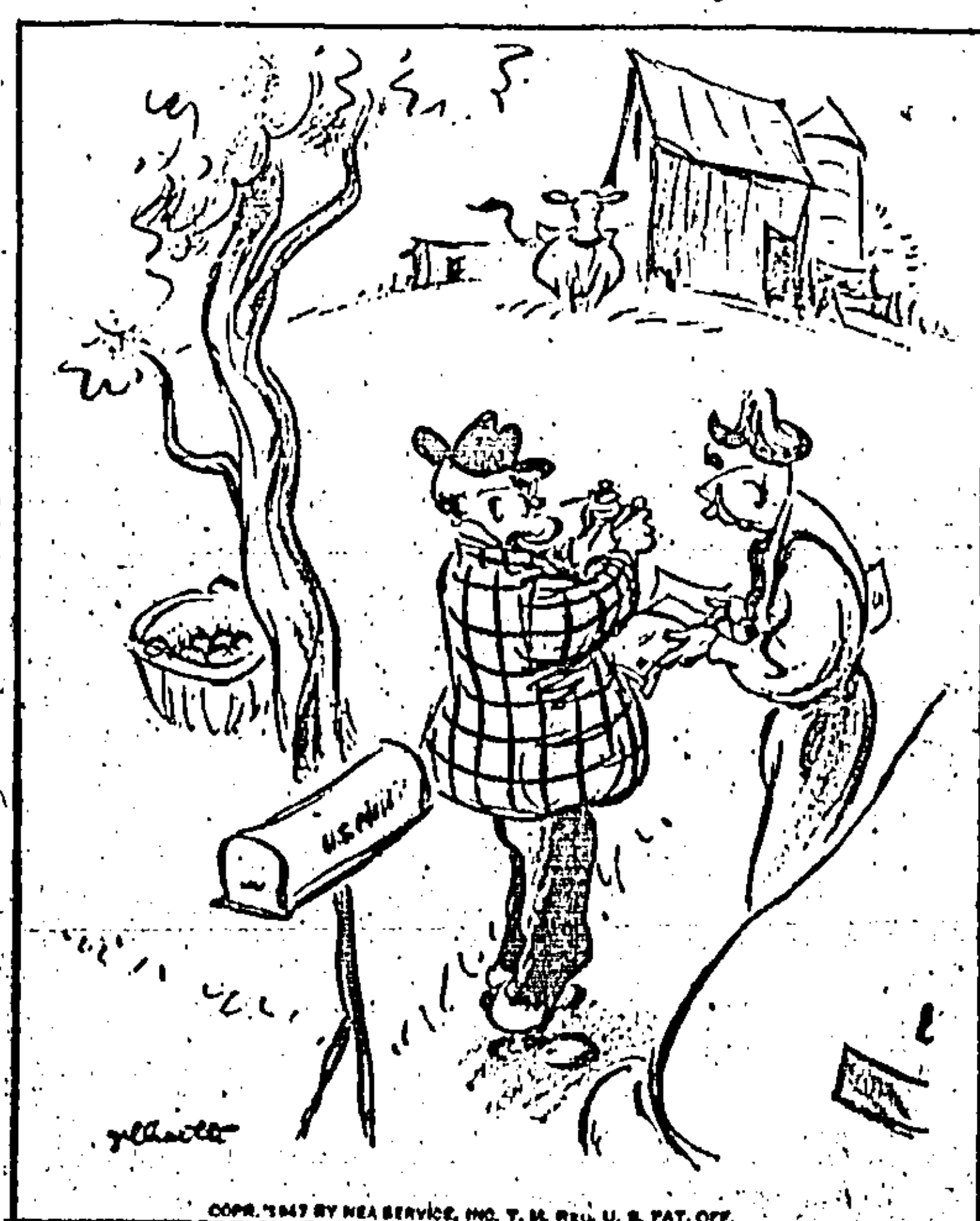
Chop the onions and pepper. Slice the carrots crosswise. Break the macaroni into pieces, drop into boiling salted water and cook until soft (15 to 20 minutes).

Rub a heavy frying pan with garlic, put in shortening, and heat. Place meat, onion, and pepper in the hot pan, add salt and pepper, and brown. Stir in the drained macaroni, tomatoes, and carrots. Mix well. Place in a greased baking dish, top with bread crumbs, and cook in a moderate oven about 45 minutes.

The Slumgullion may need more liquid in cooking, in which case use boiling water. Fresh tomatoes may be substituted for the tinned variety, and the quantity can be varied to suit the family taste. And of course you don't have to use garlic.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"The tenants left this sport coat at the cottage when they went back to town—it scares the cows, but they'll just have to get used to now ideas!"

BOOK OF WISDOM FOR ESKIMOS

A "Book of Wisdom" has been released by Canada's Northwest Territories Bureau to inform Eskimos living in the frozen areas how to keep their igloos, or ice houses, clean, what to do when their babies yell and when to go for a doctor.

INDIAN ART TREASURES FOR LONDON

The most comprehensive exhibition of Indian art ever seen in Europe will open at the Royal Academy in London on November 29.

This exhibition has been planned by the Royal Asiatic Society in co-operation with the British Government and the former Indian Government. The masterpieces, which will be mounted, make up the most valuable collection which has ever left India, and they are being sent to Britain under a naval guard in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, Wave Baron. The naval guard consists of an officer and six ratings, and there is a representative of the Royal Academy also on board.

The Indian treasures, on loan from museums and private collections, include masterpieces of the sculptor, the painter, the jeweller and the weaver, dating from B.C. 2500 to the present day.

Buddhist Stupa

The treasures include pieces of sculpture excavated at the prehistoric sites in the Indus Valley and several large sections of the carved railings and gateways which once marked the site of the great second-century Buddhist stupa at Bharhut. A stupa is a Buddhist monument in the form of a dome tower or mound, usually containing relics. There will also be exhibited a piece of sculpture weighing more than six tons which comprises the capital of one of the famous Asokan columns carved in the third century B.C. Asoka was a famous Buddhist Emperor of India, who reigned from B.C. 268 to 232. Thirty-five of his inscriptions on rocks or pillars, or in caves, still exist, and they are among the most remarkable Buddhist relics.

American Nurse Heroine Shares Her Honours

A retired American Army nurse who arrived home on a stretcher after treating the wounded on Corregidor and during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines has sent for a Filipino nurse to gain American training.

Major Maude C. Davidson, who had been retired after service in World War I, started on a round-the-world trip just before World War II.

She arrived in Manila in December 1941, just in time to report to the U.S. General Hospital, where she led a group of young nurses. She was a prisoner of the Japanese three years after the fall of Corregidor.

A member of the Altruism Club of El Paso, Texas—business and professional women's organization—for several years, Major Davidson scoffed at the club's aim to honor her. Instead, she said: "Help a nurse from the Philippines, who can take the knowledge back to her people." They did. Her Manila Reyes will be the first Filipino nurse to reach the United States and receive clinical training at Vanderbilt University on the Altruism Club's Maude C. Davidson scholarship.

Houseworkers' College

Britain's new organisation to train women for domestic workers—the National Union of Houseworkers—opens its first residential training centre this month.

In a beautiful old country house in Devonshire, a first batch of students will begin their free six months' course, which ends with an examination for a diploma. The House takes 30 residential students at a time, besides day students.

The trainees not only undergo the course free of charge but are also in receipt of a Government grant. The training is extremely thorough, for not only are all sides of domestic work taught but the students learn to work in every type of home and kitchen equipment, which includes old fashioned: coal, color gas and oil stoves as well as the latest gas, electric and solid fuel cookers.

ATOM FILM

Professor Julie Curie, world-famous scientist and daughter of the discoverers of radium, will star in a new French film about the production of the atomic bomb. It will tell simply what heavy water is, and how it is used in nuclear science and the making of the atomic bomb.

But its main dramatic story will show how nine Norwegians smuggled out of Norway 15 aluminium bottles of German-produced heavy water.

The publication, prepared jointly by veteran officials of the Bureau and medical experts from the Canadian National Health and Welfare Department, will be distributed to hundreds of Eskimo families this year by an Arctic patrol.

Thirty pages long, the book is written half in Eskimo syllabics and half in English. Sketches illustrate the instructions.

Here is a chapter on family allowance:

"The King is helping all the children in his lands. He is giving his aid to the Eskimo children also and has instructed his servants, the police, to proceed in this way:

"All parents and foster parents must register with the police all children up to 16 years old, giving their names, identification numbers, ages and relationships to the head of household, such as son, daughter, adopted etc.

Saved For The Child

"Now the King is giving a monthly allowance to each child under 10 years old, but this is to be controlled and only when in real need must an Eskimo mother or father ask to draw this allowance to help their children. If you have a good year of hunting and trapping you will not need the allowance that year, and it will be saved for you and issued only when there is a dire need for it.

"When you do not use the allowance it will be saved for the child who will receive it at the age of 16 years."

The Eskimo is advised to trap hard in good years, establish a credit with the trader and save the surplus for the lean years. It is also suggested that food be stored away during summer months to feed the family and dogs during the hungry parts of the winter. He also is advised that lung sickness, tuberculosis, is easily contracted and to seek medical attention when he suspects he or a family member has it, to prevent its spread.—Associated Press.

New Films For Hongkong

Many new productions released through United Artists are to be shown at the Lee Theatre during the coming months.

Mr. C. Goldin, prewar manager of the Star and Majestic Theatres in Kowloon, and at present representative for United Artists in China, has recently returned from New York where he arranged for the dispatch of the latest products of United Artists studios to be shown here.

They include "Angel on my Shoulder," starring Paul Muni, Claude Rains and Anne Baxter, a fantasy concerning a gangster who dies and returns to earth with the Devil; two pictures with Hedy Lamarr—"Strange Woman" and "Disfranchisement," a film version of Ernest Hemingway's "Machete Affair," starring Gregory Peck and Joan Bennett; "Caracas Hall," one of the biggest musicals yet produced with all the world-famous concert hall stars; "Cecilia," a musical connected with the famous night club of the same name; "The Great Movie Star," starring Marjorie Reynolds; "Night in Casablanca," starring the Marx Brothers; "The Moon and Sixpence," from Somerset Maugham's book, with George Sanders and Herbert Marshall; a picture made by Preston Sturges under the title "Mad Wednesday," in which Harold Lloyd makes a comeback; and the "Young Widow," made by Hunt Stromberg and starring Jane Russell of "The Outlaw" fame.

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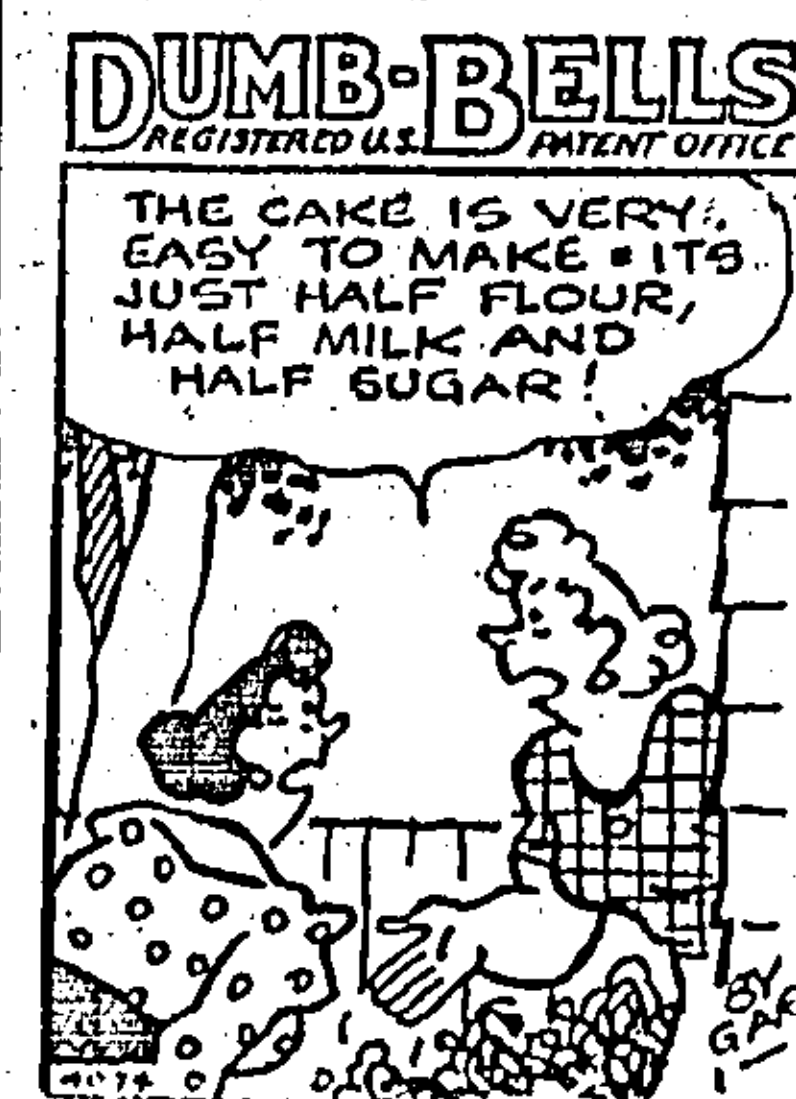
U.S. INTELLECTUAL IMMATURITY

American intellectual immaturity, reflected in forms of entertainment which are popular, is responsible for the United States' lack of success in political life, according to playwright Moss Hart.

"Because of our immaturity," Hart points out, "we become indifferent and allow many movements to get under way in our country which are contrary to our democratic way of life."

The type of movie, radio programme, play or novel, which in the average American is the best indication of America's lack of intellectual growth, Hart asserts.

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—22



DUMB BELLS
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

THE CAKE IS VERY EASY TO MAKE—ITS JUST HALF FLOUR, HALF MILK AND HALF SUGAR!

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Look Again Before You Lead Trumps

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

<p> ♠ J 10 8 7 ♥ 9 8 7 ♦ J 4 ♣ J 10 9 5 3 </p>	<p> ♠ A J 10 2 ♥ 10 7 2 ♦ K 9 5 ♣ 8 7 4 </p>	<p> ♠ K 9 ♥ Q 10 7 2 ♦ A K 6 2 ♣ A 5 3 ♦ A K Q J 8 4 ♣ A 8 6 3 ♣ A </p>
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Rubber—E-W vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Opening—♠ J			

THIS is the fourth of a series of simple plays which too many people miss. To get the full benefit of today's problem I am going to ask you to cover up the East and West hands.

You are sitting in the South position and your contract is four hearts. You lose the opening lead to East's king of clubs, and you ruff the ace of clubs.

If you are careless, you now take three rounds of trumps, and then try out the diamonds, discovering that they do not break. As a result, you lose two diamonds, a spade and a club.

The correct procedure is to play only one round of trumps, then cash the ace and king of diamonds, and lead another diamond. The side that wins the third diamond may have another trump to lead, but you can win it and still have a trump in dummy to ruff out your losing diamond.

If you take even two rounds of trumps, the player who wins the third round of diamonds may have the one remaining adverse trump and lead it. Then you cannot ruff the losing diamond in dummy.

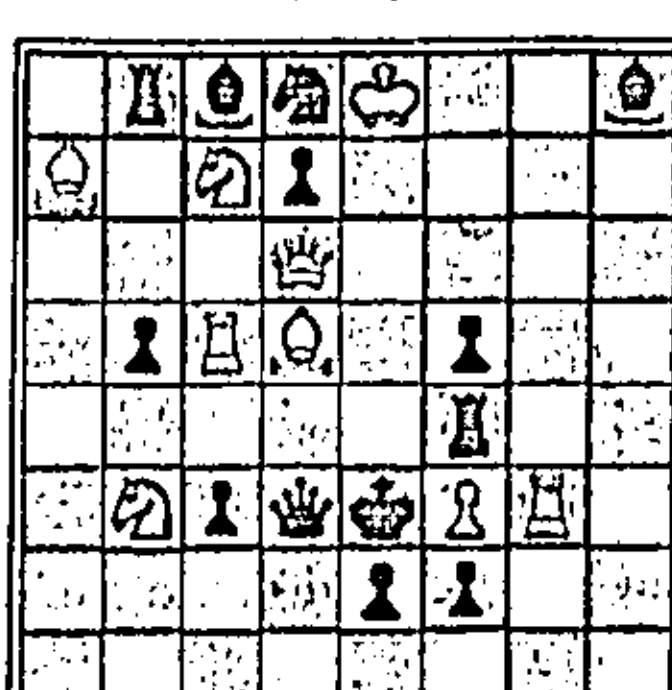
While it is generally true that it pays to pick up the opponents' trumps, here is a case where your side suit must be led first.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. What country contains the greatest amount of peat deposits?
 2. What was the Baconian theory?
 3. What is the singular of genera?
 4. How did Nero, Roman emperor, die?
 5. Name a plant that devours insects.
- (Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. BATOKI
Black, 13 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-B5, 1... K-B4, P-U7;
2. B-Q5; 1... P-Q3; 2. Q-K5 (ch); 1... P-Q4; 2. Q-K6 (ch).

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Lee Theatre
ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
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S. C. M. POST.
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

IN UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY:

POLISH PREMIER CONDEMNS
ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICIES

Flushing Meadows, New York, Sept. 17.—In the United Nations General Assembly today, Poland's Foreign Minister, M. Zygmunt Modzelewski, roundly condemned the Marshall Plan for Europe, attacked the Anglo-American policy in Germany and Greece, and categorically rejected any plan to limit the veto powers of the big nations.

Mutineers'
Hanging
Postponed

Singapore, Sept. 18.—A long-distance call yesterday from Mr. J. A. Thivy, India's representative in Malaya, to Lieut-General Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Land Forces, caused the military authorities here to postpone the hanging of five Indian mutineers, which was to have been carried out at Outram Road gaol this morning.

This explanation by an Indian Government official followed the bare military announcement of the postponement. The spokesman added that it was hoped the stay of execution to which General Ritchie had agreed would allow the Indian Government in Delhi time to examine the case in detail.

The five men, now being held in Outram Road gaol, are members of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Artillery. A sixth man, a gunner named Niaz Ali, has already been released, as the King withheld confirmation of the finding and sentence in his case.

The condemned men are: Nalik Ghulam Quadri, Nalik Nazir Hussain, Gunner Sher Mohamed, Gunner Mohamed Hussain, and Gunner Allah Ditta.

The men, among 20 Indian soldiers stationed on Christmas Island at the time of the mutiny, were convicted by a general court-martial after a ten-week trial which ended on March 13 last.

It was stated that they murdered their Commanding Officer and four non-commissioned officers in their beds shortly before the Japanese landed on the island in 1942.

CHALLENGE TO
CHIFLEY

Canberra, Sept. 17.—Opposition leader Robert Gordon Menzies presented a motion of non-confidence in Prime Minister J. B. Chifley's government today.

He challenged the government at the opening of a policy session of Parliament today, and said that the government's policy of nationalising Australia's private trading banks, asking whether the Prime Minister intended to give the people an opportunity to vote on the policy.

Chifley refused to submit his proposed legislation to a referendum, maintaining that the government, under the Constitution, had complete power over banking in Australia.

An uproar followed the Prime Minister's remarks. Chifley immediately adjourned the House until Thursday.—Associated Press.

Van Mook In
Holland

The Hague, Sept. 17.—Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, will attend a special meeting of the Dutch Cabinet tomorrow morning.

On his return to The Hague from New York today, Dr. Van Mook said that he hoped shortly for United States financial aid to Indonesia in the form of credits for reconstruction work. He said that his talks with American officials were generally satisfactory. He had succeeded in understanding the American attitude and had made the Dutch Government standpoint clear.

He added that the Dutch Government will maintain its attitude and demand that "only plans which will be executed which they considered best for both sides."

Dr. Van Mook is expected to leave for Batavia next Sunday.—Reuter.

GEN. WEDEMEYER
DUE HOME

Washington, Sept. 17.—Lieut. General Albert C. Wedemeyer and his group of advisers are due back in Washington on Thursday to report on general conditions in China and Korea.

Wedemeyer will report directly to President Harry Truman.

The mission visited Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Mukden, Formosa and various points in Korea and Japan.

The State Department said members of the mission stopped in Hawaii to draft their report.—Associated Press.

Criticising Anglo-American policy towards Germany, M. Modzelewski declared "Speedy reconstruction of Germany means nothing else but a repetition of the mistakes committed between the two wars, and their consequences are contrary to the interests of peace and security, not only for Germany's neighbours but the whole world."

"We regret this being done by unilateral action contrary to international agreements, and it constitutes an attempt to divide the world into two blocs and to isolate a great part of Europe from the rest of the world."

Attacking the Marshall plan for Europe, M. Modzelewski said it was based on Europe's real needs, but on the political and economic plans of those who possess resources and impose their own criteria, which from the point of view of economy cannot be regarded as rational.

In all these plans, M. Modzelewski said, the United Nations had been bypassed, and the Polish Government "cannot be a party to any system of this kind."

At the same time, he said, Poland will oppose by all possible means any attempts aimed at division of the world, and particularly Europe, into two camps, and will not permit Poland to be separated by "the iron curtain which is so artfully being constructed."

Big Power Unanimity
On the vote, M. Modzelewski declared: "Poland is opposed to any attempt to revise the United Nations Charter. Great responsibility rests

on those who lightly try to undermine the big power unanimity principle."

He declared that the best way to strengthen the United Nations was: 1. Everyone should abide by international agreements. 2. The United Nations should not be bypassed in important problems. 3. Issues should be dealt with on "real merits."

"Touching on the question of Greece, M. Modzelewski said: 'One cannot rule or support a government against the will of the great majority.'"

Withdrawal Of Troops
The presence of foreign troops was the cause of the Greek "civil war", he alleged, and he said the United Nations should request their immediate withdrawal and the cessation of foreign intervention in Greek affairs.

Referring to Palestine and Egypt, he said that foreign troops should be withdrawn immediately from both countries to allow "peaceful settlement" of the problems.

On the question of disarmament, he said this could not be divided on the basis of various kinds of weapons. "Either you disarm or you do not," he declared.

Battle Of Giants
Earlier, Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, in a proposal evidently designed to bypass Russia's repeated use of the veto power in the Security Council, suggested to the Assembly the creation of a new executive body, consisting of all 55 member states, to deal with situations likely to endanger peace. This body would function until next year's Assembly, which would decide whether the committee should become permanent.

Only cases where the United Nations was obliged to take economic or military action, which the Security Council must decide, would be subject to the veto power under the plan.

M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, who was due to follow soon after Mr. Marshall in today's debate, withdrew his name from the list of speakers after the text of Mr. Marshall's speech had been circulated. He will speak tomorrow.

It is understood that M. Vyshinsky wanted more time to study Mr. Marshall's speech, and possibly will reply to many of its points later. A "battle of giants" is expected.

It was noticeable that the Russian delegation did not join in the loud and general applause which followed Gen. Marshall's speech.

Russian Opposition
Reports from London say that diplomatic circles there hold the opinion that Gen. Marshall's proposal will arouse the most serious opposition in the Assembly.

Gen. Marshall's second proposal, that the right of veto should be limited to cases involving the use of military and economic sanctions which has been discussed before in the Assembly, came as a complete surprise to the British Foreign Office, which the report, it is authoritatively learned, had previously informed of Gen. Marshall's intention. His speech had been awaited with great interest by the Foreign Office.

Following M. Modzelewski's speech, the General Assembly adjourned until 3 p.m. (GMT) tomorrow, and the chairman announced that the Steering Committee was meeting at 7 p.m. (GMT) today to discuss what items would go on the agenda.—Reuter.

Atomic Age Defence
London, Sept. 17.—Official quarters here tonight declined confirmation of a London evening newspaper report that the Committee of Imperial Defence—the supreme instrument of Services' direction—had drafted plans for the defence of the Empire as a unit of the atomic age.

The report, published in the Evening Standard, suggested that the old divisions of the Services into land, sea and air might disappear and give way to what would virtually be a compact force of scientists.

Atomic force has, of course, entered into all international defence study, and a recent official White Paper made it clear that its future defence would have to be related to atomic development.

Britain by now has doubtless and the benefit of the considered views of many of her experts, but nothing is known in political quarters of a cut and dried plan.—Reuter.

FORRESTAL'S NEW JOB
Washington, Sept. 17.—James V. Forrestal today became the first United States Secretary of Defence—civilian head of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The senior member of President Harry Truman's Cabinet relinquished his duties as Secretary of the Navy at noon and took the oath of his new office from Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States.—Associated Press.

Royal Wedding Ceremony Decision
London, Sept. 17.—The wedding ceremony of Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten at Westminster Abbey on November 20 will not be televised, writes a Court correspondent.

Nor will any newsworthy film be taken of the procession within the Abbey, or the Service itself.

These decisions have been taken by the King. They do not, of course, mean that there will be no television or newsreel of the procession to the Abbey and the scenes outside.

A total of about 2,000 guests will be invited to the Abbey.—Reuter.

OUTBREAK OF POLIOMYELITIS
London, Sept. 17.—An outbreak of infantile paralysis of record proportions in some localities was indicated in European statistics on hand here today.

Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Sweden seemed the hardest hit. France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Denmark also reported cases of the disease.—Associated Press.



"See, Hanky, Mummy says 'charge it,' and this man sends us a letter for Daddy to tear up."

N.Z. PLAN TO STRIP
JAP SPRINGBOARDS

Wellington, New Zealand, Sept. 17.—Japan should be deprived of her "springboards of aggression," a report on the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese peace treaty presented to the New Zealand Parliament said today.

WORLD BANK
CONFERENCE
BREAKS UP

London, Sept. 17.—The International Bank and Monetary Fund should lay emphasis on reconstructing the war damaged countries of Europe, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer and retiring Chairman, said at today's final session of the twin Bretton Woods institutions.

"Other countries, I am sure, will find in due course that the two institutions are also designed to help them," he said.

Ahmed Zaki Bey Said of Egypt, one of the 350 delegates from 45 countries at the meeting, stressed the urgency of development in Egypt and the Middle East, where, he said, it was vital that the standard of living of the masses should be raised.

"If, in spite of universal recognition of the need for development, loans are not made in the near future, there is a danger that the hopes which our countries have placed in the Bank and in the Fund will be seriously frustrated," he said.

After the session, Mr. John J. McCloy, President of the Bank, and Mr. Camille Gutt, Managing Director of the Monetary Fund, left for a tour of the Western European capitals to contact Governments and monetary authorities.

Russia "Too Far"
They proposed to include Czechoslovakia, Poland and even non-members such as Sweden and Switzerland in the tour, but not Russia as it was "too far," Mr. McCloy told a press conference.

Mr. Dalton announced that the Bank and Fund would hold next year's meeting in Washington, after which the annual meetings would probably be held alternatively in Washington and in a European capital.

The Governor of the Central Bank of China, Mr. O. K. Yui, was today elected Chairman of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The four Vice-Chairmen of the Boards of Governors also elected were Mr. Sundaresan, Financial Adviser to the Indian Government, in Washington, the French Minister, the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and Mr. John Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Pending the calling of the third annual meeting of the Board of Governors in Washington in September, a committee to be held in readiness for consultation was appointed. It consists of the Chairman, the four Vice-Chairmen and one member each from Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Italy, Peru, Poland, and Turkey.—Reuter.

Scotland's Team
Glasgow, Sept. 17.—The Scottish team to meet Ireland in the international soccer match at Belfast on October 11 (Collicie) Young (Rangers), Shaw (Rangers), Macaulay (Aberdeen), Woodburn (Rangers), Forbes (Sheffield United), Waddell (Rangers), Thornhill (Rangers), Delaney (Manchester United), Steel (Derby County), and Edmond (Liverpool).

The side will be captained by Shaw.—Reuter.

Irish St Leger
Curran, Eire, Sept. 17.—Prince Aly Khan's Epsom de France, by Epigram out of France, won the Irish St Leger run over one and three quarter miles here today.

Ridden by the crack Irish jockey, Mornington Wing, Epsom de France started a hot favourite at 9 to 4 on. It had five jockeys at 9 to 4 on. It was ridden by Mr. A. P. Reynolds's Lord Talbot de Malahide's Mount Shannon, J. Tyrrell up, a further three lengths behind third. There were five runners.—Reuter.

New Zealand's chief interest in the Japanese peace settlement was security, the report said.

The record of Japanese atrocities on servicemen and civilians made it imperative that the country's chief aim should be to support the most rigorous security control in Japan.

Setting out the broad lines which the New Zealand delegation should follow in international peace discussions, the report said that while this outline would guide the New Zealand delegation, it could not be considered final because the views of the other Pacific belligerents, especially the United States, had not been definitely stated.

The report said that New Zealand had no substantial investments in Japan to be safeguarded.

New Zealand had no desire to extract large reparations payments, did not wish to cripple Japan's economy, and did not wish to go out of her way to injure Japanese susceptibilities.

Two of the chief problems involved in ensuring that Japan had no chance of renewing aggression were to remove her physical means of aggression and the will to carry out aggression.

It was evident, the report said, that it would be best to concentrate primarily on making physical disarmament successful and the first and most decisive measure would be to deprive her of her outlying territories—the springboards of aggression.

New Zealand's policy was to press for intimate relationships between the security measures proposed in the treaty and those necessary for general world peace, the report declared.—Reuter.

Letters To
The Editor

"American Demands Shock U.K."

Sir,—And well they might! The message from Geneva published in yesterday's Hongkong Telegraph is to the effect that the United States Government request concessions on Imperial Preferences, including demands for total elimination of preferences on some 100 items, and reduction of preferential margins up to 50 percent on another 100 items.

It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will not be so utterly foolish as to give in to any such demands. Rather, they should request the United States to reduce their tariffs on British Empire exports to America from 100 percent and 50 percent to say 10 percent.

Also our Government might remind the Americans that Imperial Preferences are a private concern of the British Commonwealth, just as much as free trade within the United States federation is theirs.

The Americans have made big money out of both wars, and are last night.

GRUSADER.

SOVIETS ADD
TO GARRISON

Vienna, Sept. 17.—The Soviet authorities have greatly strengthened the garrison at Baden, south of Vienna, where Colonel-General Vladimir Kurassov, Soviet High Commissioner for Austria, has his headquarters, the American-controlled Wiener Kurier reported today.

All roads leading to Baden have been blocked by barbed-wire, and double military posts have been set up to check identity papers.

The newspaper said that the strength of the garrison had recently been raised to 20,000 men. The Russian troops are strictly segregated from the civilian population.—Reuter.

South Africa's Report
On Dispute With India

New York, Sept. 17.—South Africa's report to the United Nations on her dispute with India over the treatment of Indians in the Union asserted that the South African Government had broken no agreements "internationally binding or otherwise" nor had violated any principles of the United Nations Charter.

POLICE IN
TRIESTE
ON ALERT

Trieste, Sept. 17.—The Trieste police took special precautions today to prevent trouble when Italian nationalists marched through the newly-created Free City of Trieste in a funeral demonstration for an Italian student killed two days ago.

According to Allied intelligence reports, the student, a member of an Italian ultra-nationalist organisation, was killed when a bomb he was about to throw into a Communist demonstration went off in his own hand.

The Italian press claimed that he was a victim of "Slave-Communist terrorism," and today's demonstration at his funeral and that of a companion, who died of wounds from the same explosion, was being staged in answer to yesterday's Communist procession of 15,000.

Two workers in the left wing Trade Union Federation in the San Marco shipyard went on a sit-down strike today, refusing to work with members of the Italian Chamber of Labour, who would not call a strike yesterday to enable workers to attend the funeral of the girl who was killed by a bullet a few days ago when machine-guns fired on a demonstration in San Giacomo.

Disputes between Yugoslavs and American troops on the exact position of the new boundaries are being settled today.

The most serious—at a post on the main Trieste-Ljubljana road, where the Americans claimed that the Yugoslavs should move back several hundred yards—near solution, it is believed.

Elsewhere the frontier is quiet.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR
KNOWLEDGE
Answers

1. Russia, with approximately 65,000 miles of borders. 2. The theory that Francis Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare. 3. Venus. 4. He committed suicide. 5. Venus flytrap, an herb, the blades of which close on insects lighting upon it.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST
ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 1230 to 2 p.m., and 930 to 11 p.m., and also on 1230 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.

630, Studio: "If I had a Million Dollars" A Swing Programme Arranged by Philip Turner. 7.15, with Tommy Handley: 7.40, Studio: La Demi-Heure Française. 8.10, London Relay: World News. 8.15, London Relay: News from Britain. 8.15, Studio: A Religious Talk by the Rev. F. Myhill. 8.25, Interlude. 8.30, Studio: Revised review of the latest records received by ZBW. Presented by Nicki Lorraine. 9.15, Half an Hour's Concert. 9.30, D.B.C. Transcription Service: "Queen Victoria's Farewell" No. 3 "Millennium Fawcett". 10, London Relay: News. 10.10, Weather Report. 10.25, Love Duet from Egon Petric. 10.30, Wagner: Song by Friday Lieder (Soprano) and Ladye Meilich. 10.40, Tchaikovsky: Music for Dancing. 11, Close Down.

OUTWARD MAILS
Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. It mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Thursday, September 18
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Swatow (Train) 2 p.m.
Batavia, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 2 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Fuzhou and Tainan (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Friday, September 19
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.

Saturday, September 20
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Batavia, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Fuzhou and Tainan (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, September 21
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.

Sunday, September 22
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Batavia, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Fuzhou and Tainan (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5.30 p.m.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

The report criticised India for her "refusal to reinstate her High Commissioner in South Africa," while by continuing economic sanctions "the Indian Government has not yet contributed to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the solution of the existing difficulties, and has also been undermining the prosperity and welfare of Indians in the Union."

The report asserted that as a direct result of these alleged Indian sanctions, those affected by them had started a boycott of Indian shops and undertakings, while public opinion in Natal had "hardened to such an extent that favourable prospects of extending municipal franchise to Indians in the province have been wrecked."

Referring to the question of the High Commissioner, the report said: "The Government of India are holding it both ways. While on the one hand they are invoking the authority of the international tribunal for peace, they are on the other hand, by seeking a solution upon the Union Government, by their unilateral actions, taking away from the Union Government the right to an independent course of self-help as if the U.N. did not exist."

Commissioner's Return
"The Union Government anticipated and expected that, as a result of the recommendations of the General Assembly and in order to restore recognised means of communication between the two governments, the Indian Government would have arranged for the return of their High Commissioner."

India agreed to a return of the High Commissioner, the report said, but on condition that South Africa "accepted the implications of the General Assembly resolution as a basis for discussions." South Africa refused, as this in effect meant accepting a basis for the talks the Union had broken agreements and violated the principles of the Charter, the report declared.

"The Union Government was not prepared to assume that the Assembly did in fact intend, on such inadequate proceedings and by mere implication, to give an sweeping answer on all those most contentious matters."

Racial Distinctions
Other points made by the report were: If it is accepted that the Charter forbids all distinctions based on race, sex, language and religion, "the distinction may even arise as to whether the separation of India into Pakistan and Hindustan, based as it appears to be on considerations of a religious character, and also the separation of the Arab and Jewish people as a solution of the troubles, do not stand condemned by the Charter."

It asserted that the distinctions drawn in South Africa did not have any oppressive effect, but provided "the only practicable method for creating and stabilising conditions for the harmonious development of all races."

Without them, it said, less powerful racial groups "would be lost in one heterogeneous mass of landless paupers."—Reuter.

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